Saturday, October 17, at 10 c'clock the come St. Louis ! aposition of 189! will close its foors and the carnival will be over. It will be held again in 1892, but ten months is a long time to wait, and the lover of a good time and of a view of the beautiful should pay a visit to St. Louis before October 17. Fair week proved 3 greater attraction than ever, the preclamme of amusement being so full and complete that the most exacting were more than gratified. The fair was voted to improvement on past years, owing to the number of novelties intro-duced and the striking array of exhibits from all parts of the Union. In the std days, which only ended some three years ago, crowds on their way to the fair were annoyed by the in sufficiency of the street car accommodation, but although the crowd this year was the largest on record, there was no difficulty on this score. Two electric roads and one cable line have n built, making a total of seven roads to the Fair Grounds, able to carry from 12.000 to 15,000 passeagers an hour easily, but whose cars were crowded to their clinical capacity during the mornings and evenings. In addition to this, the streets are in such fin-

driving out in backs and buggies was a luxury Of the Vetical Prophet it is unaccessary to eay much. The uniqueness of the pascenet, the enormous crowds along the rosts of the parade, and and the presence in fell dress of 7,000 invited guests at the ball, all show that fourteen annuml visits have endeared the mystic monarch not only to the people of St. Louis, but also of the West, and indeed the East, and that fa

the West, and indeed the Esst, sed that far from the interest fading as the nevelty censed to exist, familiarity breeds in this instance admiration that cannot be overestimated.

During the remainder of the feetival scaron there is much to finterest set; speciator, and many defer their visits with after Fair week in order to avoid the visits such an enormous gatheries of people naturally creates. St. Louis is handling the crowds this year in a more systematic manner than even and thunks to well managed bureaus and registers, and are, being provided for confectably and at recombine rates. St. Louis toos not brief its tuests or advance prices on the ground that the law of supply and demand warrants such a course; it eather treats its visitors like belonged the state of the such that the law of course will wind up his 191 engagment on October It, and in the meantime he is providing four grawing musical treats daily. He has a head of reserving the very best to the last, and some of the concluding concerns will be masterpleces indeed.

As a natural result of the wonderful attractions a such a stream of the concluding concerns will be masterpleces indeed.

will be masterpieces indeed.

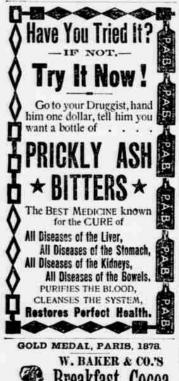
As a natural result of the wonderful attrac

As a natural result of the wenderful attractions St. Louis possesses in a social manner to the people of surrounding states, the commercial interests of the city are being any mented in a remarkable manner, for the visitiers who come year after year on pleasure bent have at the same time an opportunity of witnessing the vast commercial and imanufacturing establishments in which St. Louis excels all other cities in the world in many lines, and thus business relations are formed which recount to the profit both of the visitor and the city.

'August Flower' I had been troubled five month

with Dyspepsia. The doctors told me it was chronic. I had a fullness after eating and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. I suffered frequently from a Water Brash of clear hatter. Sometimes a deathly Sickness at the Stomach would overtake me. Then again I would have the terrible pains of Wind Colic. At such times I would try to belch and could not. I was working then for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Cor. Irwin and Western Ave., Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. Finally I used August Flower, and after using just one bottle for two weeks, was entirely relieved of all the trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I would like to refer you to Mr. McHenry, for whom I worked, who knows all about my condition. and from whom I bought the medicine. I live with my wife and family

> G. G. GREEN Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.



Breakfast Cocoa from which the excess of oil No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the ngth of Corea mixed with and is therefore far more eco-nomical, costing feas then one centacip. It is delicious, nour-ishing, strengthening, Easter d admirably snapted for invalue persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass. ELECTROTYPES OR STEREOTYPES

-or-

HORSES, CATTLE, SWINE, POULTRY -AND

MISCELLANEOUS CUTS.

A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO..





THE OLD COFFEE-MILL

Just at the hour when thantleleer Wakes his harem with lasty crow, I turn on my pillow and seem to hear A welcome sound from the world below. It is not the oathy bird. Nor the passing milkman's sonorous them Whose homely call in my drebm is heard, But the musical grind of the coffee mill. Mingled with milher's staccato clear: "It's "had to get up now, William, dear."

It always hung by the chimney wide-It always hung by the chimney wide—
"G-round, g-round, g-round g-ro-n-d;"
Time and wear and rish it defined—
"G-round, g-round, g-round g-ro-n-d;"
Is settlic silenced the cricket's note—
"G-round, g-round, g-round g-ro-n-d;"
Its fragrance tickled each thirsty threat—
"G-round, g-round, g-round g-ro-n-d;"
The hand that turned it, turned with a with,
And incease ground from the bid coffee mitt,

O yeers that are gone, come back again! And find in my pitting a resorten dream; Take out of my heart this smarting pain-Make all this is really, what my they seen fring the eyes that had never learned to weep living the slumber that held me at carl

dawn. wake me, as then, from sweet boylah siren To wend the garden of her the tobe.
To the tune of father's "tit up that, Bill".
An the raythm and thyme of the old code

-Mrs. M. L. Rayne, in Detroit Free Press.

THE U. S. MINTS.

Something About the Process Coining Money.

It is quite natural that the United States mint should have many visitors. It amuses one, the manufacture of money, and even the hardened million aire or the passionless eashier of a sav-ings bank is bound to be impressed by Use line sang-froid of the maidens who sit at the coinage machines, their laps heaping full of the precious plankets bandle gold and silver as coolly as though they were shelling peas. Yes, it is well worth while to come to Philadelphia just to see them. You find the mint on Chestnut street, just below Broad, a rather squat but striking structure of white murble, with a Greeinn facade.

The first building erected in the United States for public use, under the authority of the federal government, was one for the United States mint. It was a plain, brick building, on the east side of Seventh street, near Arch, and the corner-stone was laid by the great David Rittenhouse, director of mint, on July 31, 1792. The following October operations of coining began. On the 19th of May, 1829, an act was first coinage was of silver half-dimes, in October, 1792. The first metal purpence per pound, which was coined and delivered to the treasurer in 1753. and forced up, the space between the

Over forty thousand persons visit the coloning presses, ten in number. Each of these is capable of coining from the immense amount of the precious metals which is always in course of transition and the watchful care necessary to a correct transaction of business, the public is necessarily excluded from of surveillance adopted in the mint is so precise and the weighing so accurate,

as to gi All the gold and silver received for livery.

burglar-proof locks. It is estimated that about fifteen ance called a "counting board." ten years considerable quantities have bottom. They somewhat resemble a been received from Nova Scotia, but common household "washing-board," most of the gold that reaches the mint with the grooves running parallel with at the present time comes from Califor-nia, Montana, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, are worked by hand over a box, and Arizona, Oregon, Dakota, Virginia, as the pieces are counted they slide South Carolina and New Mexico. For-into a drawer prepared to receive them. principally from Mexico and South ready for shipment. America, but since the discovery of the immense veins of that metal in the territories of the United States, the supfrom Minnesota. The nickel is chiefly from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

After the metal had been carefully weighed in the presence of the depositor and the proper officials, it is locked in iron boxes and taken to the meltingroom where it is opened by two men each provided with a key to one of the separate locks. There are four fursaces in this room, and the first process of melting takes place here. The gold and silver, being mixed with borax and other fluxing material, is placed in

every piece of metal offered in pay-ment of any dues are, first, the weight or quantity; next, the fineness or purity of the same. The process of in coining must be conducted by the careful use of accurate scales, with precise notes of the results. In precious netals-gold, silver and their highgrade alloys-a very small variation in the fineness makes a great difference in the value. Nothing is more essen tial than the accurate determination of the weight of the sample and of the metal obtained from it. It requires keen sight and most delicate adjust-ment in the hand which manipulates the lilliputian scales of an assayer's table. The smallest weight used in the mint is found in the assay room; it is the thirteen-hundredth part of a grain, and can scarcely be seen with the naked eye, unless on a white ground. The assay department is strictly a technical branch of the service. It has

been practically under one regime for the last fifty years. After the gold and silver used by the mint have been separated from each other and purified, they are conveyed to the drying cellar, put under pressure of some eighty tons, and all the water pressed out. The metal is then dried or some eighty tons, and all the water pressed out. The metal is then dried with heat, and afterwards taken in picion to this day. There is a business-man at Cleveland who formerly investing rooms are on the first floor. Here ed all his earnings in attempts to reall the metal used in coining is alloyed, melted and poured into narrow molds. These castings, called ingots, are about a foot long, a half inch thick and from one to two and a half inches in breadth. The value of gold ingots is from six drinker,"—Chicago Tribune.

hundred to fourlesh hundred dollars each; those of silver about sixty dollars. The floors that cover the melting rooms are made of iron in honeycomb pattern, so that they can be readily taken up to save the dust, their rough-

ness acting as a scraper and preventing any metallic particles from clinging to the soles of the shoes of those who pas through the department. The sweep ings of the entire building have aver aged twenty-three thousand dollars per annum for the last five years.

The methods of coining money have varied with the progress in hieldanic arts and are but tighelf traced from the beninning, the primitive mode being by the casting of the piece in sand, the impression being made with a punch. In the middle ages the metal was hammered into sheets of the re-quired thickness, cut with sheavs into shape and then stamped by hand with the design. The mill and screw, by which greater increase in power, with finer finish, was gained, dates back to the sixteenth century. This process with various modifications and improve ments, continued in use in the Phila

delphia mint until 1836.

The first steam coining press was invented by M. Thonnelier, of France, n 1833, and was first used in the United States mint in 1838. It was remodeled and rebuilt in 1858, but in 1874 was su perseded by the one now in operation, the very perfection of mechanism, in which the vibration and unsteady bearing of the former press were entirely obviated and precision attained by the solid stroke, with a saving of over seventy-five per cent, in the wearing and breaking of the dies. The dies for coining are prepared by engravers especially employed at the mint for that purpose. The process of engraving them consists in cutting the devices and legends in soft steel, those parts being depressed which in the coin appear in relief. This, having been finished and hardened, constitutes an "original dle," too precious to be directly em-

ployed in striking coins, but used for multiplying dies. It is first employed to impress another piece of soft steel, which then presents the appearance of a coin and is called a hub. This hub being hardened, is used to impress other pieces of steel in like manner which, being like the original die, are hardened and used for striking the coins. A pair of these will on an average perform two weeks' work.

The planchets, or discs, of metal no vet stamped, after being adjusted, are first, in order to protect the surface of passed by congress locating the United the coin, passed through the milling States mint on its present site. The machine. They are fed to it through an upright tube, and as they descend from lower aperture are caught upor chased for coinage was six pounds of the edge of a revolving wheel and ear-old copper, at one shilling and three-ried about a quarter of a revolution. The first deposit of silver bullion was made on July 18, 1794, by the Bank of Maryland. It could be supported to the treasurer in 1763, and forced up, the space between the bank of Maryland. It could be supported to the diameter of the planeter of the pl "coins of France," amounting to 893. handred and sixty half dimes can be milled in a minute, but for large pieces age was on July 31, 1795, and consisted the average is about one hundred and of seven hundred and forty-four hulf twenty. In this room are the milling muchines and the massive but delicate

eighty to one hundred perfect pieces a

minute. Only the largest are used in

making coins of large denominations.

After being stamped the coins are ablie is necessarily excluded from taken to the coiner's room and placed one of the departments. The system on a long table—the double-eagles in piles of ten each. The light and I avy ones are kept separate in coining, and that the abstraction of the smallest when delivered to the treasurer they particle of metal would lend to almost are mixed together in such proportions as to give him full weight in every de-By law the deviation in the ining is first weighed. The largest standard weight in delivering to him weight used in the deposit-room is five must not exceed three pennyweights hundred ources, the smallest is the in one thousand double-engles. The thousandth part of an ounce. The gold coins—as small as quarter-engles scales are wonderfully delicate, and being counted and weighed to verify are examined and adjusted on alternate the count—are put up in bogs of five days. On the right of this room is one thousand dollars each. The three-dolcine. I live with my wife and family at 30 James St., Allegheny City, Pa. Signed, JOHN D. Cox.

of the twelve vaults in the building. Iar pieces are put in bags of three thousand dollars, and one-dollar pieces iron-lined, with double doors of the same metal and most complicated and pieces, and sometimes small gold, are counted on a very ingenious contrivhundred million dollars' worth of gold this process twenty-five dollars in has been received and weighed in this five-cent pieces can be counted in less m, probably nine-tenths of the than a minute. The "boards" are a simamount being from California since its ple flat surface of wood with copper discovery there in the year 1848. Pre-vious to that time the surplus of gold came principally from Virginia, North face at regular intervals and running Carolina and Georgia. During the past parallel with each other from top to

> merly the silver used by the mint came | They are then put into bags and are For the various duties of the mint there are over three hundred persons employed as clerks, workmen, etc. ply is furnished from the great west.
>
> The copper used comes principally from the mines of Lake Superior, the finest largely, of course, upon the amount of work to be done. - Melville Phillips, in

Once a Week. A LESSON ON RED NOSES

inflamed Member Which Have No Cor "It is not every red nose that owes its color to the wine that perisheth,' remarked the doctor, rubbing a furtive finger over his own well-tinted beak. "Some of them are born, not made, They always cause their owners grief. pots, melted and put in iron molds, I once knew a girl who was driven to and, when cooled, is again taken to the grave all on account of an off-coldeposit-room in bars, where it is re-weighed and a small piece cut from cultivated, but her nose made her a each lot by the assayer. From this the semi-recluse. Her father died. She fineness of the whole is ascertained, sought work to support herself and the value calculated, and the depositor paid. The metal in its rough state is then transferred to the refiner.

mother, and obtained a situation as a school-teacher. It didn't last long. Word came to the board of education The two essential things regarding that the young woman drank. A comvery piece of metal offered in payshe indignantly resigned. She went west and secured a place in a Kansas purity of the same. The process of City dry-goods store. Her fellow-weighing even the baser metals used clerks guyed her. To cut the story short, she bought a handful of mor phine one night and the next day there was an inquest. The nose retained its high tint even in death.

"There is a professional man up in Appleton, Wis, who has an unbroken record as a total abstainer, but his nose looms up like a lighthouse in a fog. It's a perfect barrel-house nose, violen and flaming, and not a smooth, jolly champagne proboscis. It is the bane of this good man's life, and for sixty years his personal friends have made daily jest upon it. He is a mark for confid uce men, and if he has spent five tats he has squandered five thousand dollars trying to reduce the color. Every fakir that comes to town takes from fifty to one hundred dollars away with him, as the result of the sensitive man's desire to obtain panacea for his nose. He has tried everything from leeches to freezing to take away the blaze, but he will carry it with him to a coveted grave. At Obertin, Ohio, there is a nose on a teetotaler the like of which was never

HOME HINTS AND HELPS:

For Simple hourseness take a fre egg beat it and thicken with pulverize sugar. Eat freely of it and the boars ess will soon be greatly relieved.

There is nothing that proves so

effectual in relieving congestion of the lungs, sore throat or rheumatism as hot water when applied thoroughly and promptly.

-Oyster Pie: Line a tin plate with plain paste, put in two dozen oysters, sprinkle with a little pepper, salt, and grate on a little nitmeg. Strew in a little butter and cover with rich paste. Bake twenty minutes. Serve at once.

-For starch polish use one ounce of white wax and one ounce of spermaceti melted together with gentle heat. To each pint of starch allow one tenspool: ful of the mixture. The real polish however, depends largely upon the friction in ironing the goods.—N. Y. World. -Doughs that stick to rolling-pin

be set away till thoroughly chilled, but all trouble might have been saved by sing cold fat, flour and liquid at first and the texture of the dough would have been better.

-Jellied Chicken: Cut the small craps from a cold chicken, break the bones, put in a saucepan with the liver, gizzard and heart, cover with water, and boil two hours. Mix well, season, pour in a mold, weight down and set to cool. Cut in thin slices and garnish with sliced lemons.

-Coarse cheese-cloth may be used for making the bags used in the bath. They may be filled with either almond meal, or else with bran in which a great deal of orris powder has been mixed. With care a bag may be used twice, that is, if after the first bath it is put in the sunshine to dry, and not allowed to grow sour, for in this condition it becomes unfit for use

-Rice and Corn Meal Batter Cakest If you have a coffee cupful of cold boiled rice left you will find this a nice way to dispose of it at breakfast time. Beat two eggs and stir with it, then add one cupful of corn meal, one-half cupful of flour, a pinch of salt, and onehalf a teaspoonful of baking powder and milk enough to make the batter thin enough to pour easily. Fry on a hot buttered pancake griddle.-Prairie Farmer.

-Indian Loaf Cake: One pound of Indian meal, a quarter of a pound of butter, two eggs, half a pound of sugar, a quarter of a pound of raisins, a quarter of a pound of currants. Cut up the butter in the Indian meal, pour over it as much boiling milk as will make a thick batter. very light; when the batter is cool pour them into it. Seed the raisins, wash, pick and dry the currants, mix them with the raisins, and dredge as much wheat flour on them as will adhere to them. Stir the fruit into the batter and add the sugar. Bake it in a modecate oven two hours. - Boston Budget.

FALL HATS.

Late Styles Show a Tendency to Increased It sounds odd to say that the novel feature of round hats is that they have erowns. But this is true, as the mere plateaux-flats pinched into shapeworn during the summer are to be superseded by hats that have a distinct erown. And such crowns, of such absard and diverse shapes! Some are not larger than a biscuit, and are shaped like a door-knob. Others are pointed in tiny tent shape, or like cones or mushrooms or sugar-loaves, but none are more than two or three inches high. and all have their queer shape hidden, as they are merely a support for trimming. Open-patterned, cone-like crowns of jet, or of gold, are on Rebaux's handsomest hats. Simpler hats have broad crowns only an inch high, like the pancake crowns of the summer. These are expected to succeed sailor hats. They have a slightly waved brim, with a bow underneath, and a ruche of lace or ribbon, or a band of ribbon surrounds the crown. There is a decided fancy for stiff straight brims without the crinkle that has become common, yet many are pointed, or slightly indented or curled up all around the edge, and most have room for a bow inside, next the hair. The back of the brim is either very narrow, or else it is turned up close against the crown. The trimming is a bunch of high plumage at the back, or some loops of wide ribbon in front, with wings pointing toward the back. The first hats brought out were of medium size, but later importations show a tendency to increased size. -Harper's Bazar.

Making Clothing Last In the line of fixing over old dresses remember that shirrs and plaits will cover a multitude of seams. If you have an ancient wool frock to remodel, buy some velveteen or silk to go with it, and you will have a dress you will like better than a new one. If you re-model your freeks habitually it is well to buy standard rather than those col ors which are the rage of to-day. Frequently a waist, the edge of which i vorn, can be converted into a round waist, with a velvet girdle or a sash but as a general thing a remodeled dress should always have a new waist, for that part of a garment wears out more rapidly than anything except braid. In purchasing a plaid or brocaded material, it is frequently wise to buy more than is needed, as the extra amount comes in handy for the remodeling, and odd patterns are hard to

match.-Farm and Home. Economy of Strength. We who are wise will recognize our imitations. Instead of vainly striving to make our strength equal to the demands we make upon it, we will ar range our living on simpler lines and cut down our requirements. The mother who has six children can not do as such for each of them as the mother of two does for hers. It is physically im-possible; and instead of worrying over it she must accept it as a law of nature. The same rule holds good with many other things. People with small in omes and small houses can not expect to keep pace with those of larger means and more luxurious abodes. No expenditure of nerve force will enable us to do it comfortably. Instead of wearing ourselves out in the vain attempt, let us turn our attention to making ourselves happy with what we have and save our nervous system a strain it can not bear.-Ladies' Home Journal.

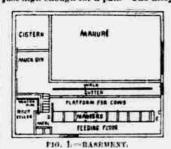
Light Decorations. French lace in frills and flounces, silk net and chiffon, are all used upon black silk gowns intended either for evening or "at home" wear; an air of elabor tion is given by such trimmings, and they really look a little more rich than rimmings that are very much more expensive. If chiffon is chosen, the black mbroidered is usually given the preference, as the perfectly plain is too apt to give a look of mourning to the costume. The lace flounce is pretty and graceful, and though it has been used in a rather silly way during the past immer, still it is most effective on silk or velvet, and is well suited to a gown that, while it is dressy, must not be too gorgeous - Ladies' Home Journal.

-The kaiser is a great admirer of white. Twenty of his different uni-forms are made of white material, and his wardrobe is said to contain more then a hundred pairs of white trousers.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

AN EXCELLENT BARN. apecially Adapted for Localiti

For economy of space, ease of work, and comfort of animals, few barns are better than this one, which is for situa tions where the ground is nearly leve and where three stories cannot be used. Fig. 1 shows the basement, which rig. 1 shows the basement, which should not be over 3 feet below the surface. This infords filenty of sun and light. Large half windows should be plentifully used in the walls in front of the cattle. It will be seen that the hay, grain, roots, water and ab sorbents are all handy. Water is piped from the eistern and the faucets are just high enough for a pail. The alley



at D is just wide enough to pass through with a pail of milk, but too narrow for the cow; the alley E is wide enough to pass with a bushel basket and has a gate. The root cellar, manure cellar nd space in front of the cattle should be cemented. The walls between the sill and foundation can be of wood, but brick is better. Fig. 2 nearly explains itself. The grain room is sheathed up all around against the stairs and the walls, and made vermin proof. Chutes lead to the meal chest in the basement. The hay chutes extend from sill to plate with doors on both sides from top to bottom. They are put together so that all will be smooth and even inside. They should be put in two sides It and that either bay can be emptied.



whole length if desired. A pump takes

water from the cistern below. There

20-foot posts are none too high. Venti-

lators at the ridge should be provided.

The hav chutes are ventilators for the

basement, where the cattle are, but ventilator shafts should be run from

the manure cellars to the ventilators in

the roof. The partition between the

cattle and manure should be strong and tight, with a door near the outside

door. The muck bin is filled by dump

main floor. I have used a barn of this

tyle for ten years and for my purpos

I don't know of a better one. I used a

horse hay fork and can land hay at any

place I choose, -V. B. Grover, in Farm

IMPROVED STABLE FLOOR.

How to Avoid Mud Holes in Stables With-out Board Flooring.

A large number of farmers on the

estern prairies accept the free services

tables. They thus secure a floor i

and one that meets the latter on mo

too, when covered with straw.

friendly footing than hard plank.

These floors are quite faulty, ho

are no gutters behind the animals, and

feet stand and wears away, resulting

rear ends of the scantling, c, rest on a

two-by-four inch scantling set edge-

wise. The walk, A, is kept from eaving

into the gutter by a piece two-by-six inches set on edge and held in place by

short stakes. The pieces, c, should b

from two to three feet in length and

slope a little backward. They should be set about an inch apart and the

spaces kept cleaned out for drainage purpose. The hind feet have to rest on

wood, but the fore feet, which sustain the greater weight, have their floor of

earth. Instead of sawn timber, all the

of this method. - American Agricultur

Reliable Smoker Fuel.

away surplus, says a writer in Na tional Stockman. For all other pur-

used, to keep the chaff from blowing

out. The only objection to using chaff

full blast, ready for business.

Hints for Swine Breeders.

According to a bulletin sent out from

strength of the bones and 50 per cent. more ash was found in the bones of the

hogs getting bone meal and ashes than those that did not receive it.

ing it through a large scuttle on

should be at least five large windows in the front end of the barn, one in the grain room, one in the harness room and one in the gable. This will give election)-Dank you, mein friendts, for dot kindt surbrise. plenty of light. The barn should not have less than 18-foot posts and if one one wants a great deal of storage room

> When Miss Highsee Had Ceased Mrs. Bloobumper-I think the refrain was the best part of the song. Bloobumper-Yes; but I began to fear she never would Mrs. Bloobumper—Never would what? Bloobumper—Refrain.—Judge.

> Mrs. Spinks-The paper says that in Denver the ice wagon drivers are paid one hundred dollars a month. Mr. Spinks-Um-1 presume those far-western housekeepers know how to shoot.-Good News. Cannot Be Denled.

> Mrs. Youngwife-I would like a nice renison steak this morning, if it is not Butcher Cutlet-Madame, you forget renison is dear at any price. - Brookly Eagle.

of mother earth as flooring for their Redroom Slippers by the same hand that created the hoof There are no cracks here for the cold air to work up through; no weak places for a heavy foot to break down, but a solid, seamless bed, and a warm one. ever in their erude condition. There the earth becomes soft where the hind in filthy mud-holes. A remedy for this fault is recommended by Charles L.

expensive, almost every, woman who desires can have a pair.—Ladies' Home Journal. Hill, of Freeborn county, Minnesota, who sends us the aecompanying sketch. It represents an earth walk behind the gutter: n. the gutter; c, pieces of two-by-four inch scantling bedded into the earth, even with the earth floor, D; E, place for manger or feed trough. The

Good News from England.

THE MEDICAL REFORM SOCIETY OF LONDON will send genuine information free of charge to all who are bona fide sufferers from Chronic Kidney and Liver Diseases, Diabetes or Bright's Disease, or any discharges or derangements of the human bod", Dropsy, Nervous Weakness, Exhausted Vitality, Gravel, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, want of Brain Power. The discovery is a new, cheap and surceure, the simplest remedy on earth, as found in the Valley of the Nile, Egypt.

Send a self-addressed envelor eatonce enclosing ten cents in stamps to defray expenses, to Secretary, James Holland, S, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, England. Mention this paper.

A Provers Reversed.—Raggs—"It isn't

THE MARKETS.

oney. Possibly a fine strainer would prevent this. The coarser part of the chaff is best. It is surprising to see how well chaff holds fire, and the CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping.
HOGS—Good to Choice.
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.
FLOUR—Winter Patents. length of time it will burn. I left my smoker in the apiary the other day Spring Patents.
WHEAT-No. 2 Spring...
DORN-No. 2 partly filled. When I discovered it an hour and a half later it was burning KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CIT CATTLE—Shipping Steers. HOGS—All Grades. WHEAT—No. 2 Red OATS—No. 2 CORN—No. 2 the Wisconsin station, feeding bone meal and hardwood ashes to hogs confined to an exclusive diet of corn and NEW ORLEANS. water gives the following results: Where ashes and bone meal were fed the effect was to save about 130 pounds

frot to He Caught.

-How in the world did you ge hat head put on you? Foggs-It was a case of mistak Boggs-How was that? Foggs-I tackled the wrong man.

Y. Herald.

"Is that letter from papa?" Yes." "He seems to be greatly worried about his financial affairs." "He isn't half so worried about then us I am."-dury.

Worrled All Around.

The New Recide—1 find the work in his parish very interesting indeed.
Miss A.-I should think you might; here are ten unmarried girls to every man in the congregation.-Life. Better Off Than the Old Man. "No," said the old man; "I can't go

inter sasiety, because I ain't got no gran father; but, I tell you, my gran-children a got one; and, oh! how they do go it!"—Puck. "The lawyers will not get rich fight-ng over my will," remarked old Mr.

"Ah! "No, sir; I won't make any,"-Enoch Reckless Lightning. Uncie Mose—Big thunderstorm yes erday. Lightning struck me right or

erday. de head. er-You don't say so? Ge hurt much? Uncle Mose-Guess it did. I recket nex' time dat lightnin' will look to se whar it's goin'.-Good News.

A New Reason Mr. De Club-My dear, a great German physician says women require nore sleep than men.

Mrs. De C.—Does he? Mr. De C.—Yes, my dear—um—er you'd better not wait up for me to night.—N. Y. Weekly.



Alderman Schmitt (the night after hi you all gome in und dake somedings?-

A Dangerous Occupation.

Among the pretty slippers for evenng wear are noticed those of black velvet, with a gold or silver buckle upon them, or a tiny little ornament in Rhine stones as their decoration. How many people know that this is a fashion adopted from the Orient where even the bridal slipper is of white velvet em-broidered with gold? The Turkish slippers, such as the ladies of the Arabian Nights wore, and which may have decorated the feet of Blue Beard's unfortunate wives, are specially liked for bedroom wear. They are all leather Kennedy's Medical Discovery and are shown in all the colors of the rainbow, heavily embroidered with cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep either gold, silver or white; are heelless, and have their pointed toes turned up in that coquettish fashion which tends to make the feet look small. They are extremely comfortable for droom slippers and, as they are not

Good News from England

A PROVERS REVERSED.—Raggs—"It isn't always the coat that makes the man." Jaggs—"No; if the man happens to be a tailor it is the man yho makes the coat."—Brooklyn Eagle.

pieces may be cut from poles or sticks from the wood-pile. The plan with slight change is good for either cattle CATTLE—Native Steers. \$ 3.75 \in 5.90 \\
COTTOS—Medding. \$ 3.65 \in 5.37 \in 5.90 \\
FLOUR—Winter Whent. \$ 3.65 \in 5.37 \\
FLOUR—Winter Whent. \$ 3.65 \in 5.37 \\
WHEAT—No. 2 Red. \$ 1.96 \in 6.5 \\
COKN—No. 2 \$ 3.79 \in 6.5 \\
COKN—No. 2 \$ 3.70 \in or horses. The expense is triffing, and thousands of western stables could be greatly improved by the introduction ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS.
COTTON—Middling.
BEEVES—Fancy Steers.
Shipping
BOOS...Common to Select...
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.
FLOUIS—Fatents After trying many different kinds of fuel for a bee-smoker, I find corn-cobs. cut fine, the best to use, when taking FLOUR—Patents
Fancy to Extra Do
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter—
CORN—No. 2 Mixed—
OATS—No. 2
RVE—No. 2
TOBACCO—Lags
Leaf Burley.
HAY, CLAT poses I like buckwheat chaff the best. A tin strainer is needed when chaff is Leaf Burley,
HAY- Clear Timothy,
BUTTER-Choice Dairy.
EGGS-Fresh
FORK-Standard Mess.
BACON-Clear Rib.
LARD-Prime Steam.
WOOL-Choice Tub. when taking off surplus, is in soiling

NEW OF TLOUR—High Grade...
CORN—White...
OATS—Western...
HAY—Choice...
PORK—New Mess...
BACON—Clear Rib...
COTTON—Middling... of corn or 28 per cent. of the total amount fed in producing 100 pounds of gain live weight. It about doubles the

The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

Miss ingenue—C. Mr. Jones, we're going to have some lovely personn this winter, and you must come dip often and help us.

Mr. Jones (destroying her last hope)
—But you know I'm not a popper.—Detroit Free Press.

Mistaken Identity.

Mistaken Identity.

the Word?

There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is fifted each new one appearing each week, from fift Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places of "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Lock for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithographs or samples free.

"An! It seemed that my remarks were wholly uncalled for," commented the au-thor when his essays came back to him by way of the dead-letter office,—indianapolis Journal.

Is PRICKLY ASH BITTERS good for any-thing? Rend what Frank Griggsby, of Dodge City, Kara, says: "For three years I suffered from distrast that my physicians pronounced incurable. My friends had given me up to die, when I was infuced to try your remedy. I took it for three months and have gained \$2 pounds in weight. Am a well man and Prickly Ash Bitters saved my life. I am under lifelong obligations to this medicine, and will never cease to recommend it."

Ir the tail of a comet is making the heat i a pity that science can't find some way to Dante's Inferna

Dahte's infered
Is prolific in tortures, but dyspepsia, a
malady to which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is adapted, furnishes a quiver full of
them. Nausea, heartburn, biliousness,
wind on the stomach, heart palpitation and
many more manifestations characterize this
protean malady. Each and all are dispelled
by the Bitters, which also eradicates rheumatism, kidney trouble and malaria.

As old squaw counting her wampum wa robably the original Indian summer.-inghamton Republican.

The Ladies Delighted. The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, Syttp of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels.

"Tis butt a man," as the belligerent goal emarked when he saw the lonely traveled traw nearer.—Baltimore American. When the fair skin is disfigured with ugly eruptions, when boils, carbuncles and sores make life miserable, when the whole system feels weak and feeble, and mere existence is painful, do not his interest but commence at once a use of Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla. It will drive out all blood impurity and make you well and strong.

"I want some apples." "We're just out of apples, ma'am." "Then I'll have oranges." "We're out of them, too." "Is there any-thing ye ain't out of?" "Yes, ma'am. Debt."—Havper's Bazar.

HAVE no equal as a prompt and positive ure for sick headache, biliousness, consti-ation, pain in the side, and all liver troub-es. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them. How the world changes! No one wanted get into stocks during puritanical tim Boston Gazette.

Don't neglect a Cough. Take some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar instanter. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. The biggest combs in the world are the catacombs, and they contain the most teeth. —N. Y. Journal.

Do not purge nor weaken the bowels, but act specially on the liver and bile. A perfect liver correcter. Carter's Little Liver Pills. A man has attained a ripe old age when e begins to fall off.—N. O. Picnyune. Poor little child! She don't look well. She don't eat well. Papa, she needs a box of Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. THE girl of the period—the lady comporter.—Beston Transcript.

Don't Monkey with your Blood.

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Brawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., says

Seated Ulcers of 40 years standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price, \$1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the U.S. and

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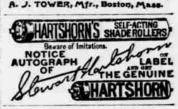
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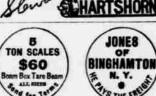


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